

DAILY VEDETTE.

L. 1.

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1864.

[NO 1.]

The Daily Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, AT
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
By Officers and Enlisted Men
of California and Nevada Territory Volunteers.

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be given prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the
Editor of Union Vedette, Camp Douglas, U. T.
Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for
transaction of business in Salt Lake City
and in U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main
street.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Dispatches of Friday.

CHICAGO, 30.

To Associated Press: The telegraph through Iowa has been interrupted since yesterday last by snow storms. This will account for reports being so much behind. I sent you dates of the 27th and 28th, St. Louis, but the lines were not working sufficiently well to send back dates. Reports from Rebel Sources-The Question of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, 30.

Richmond papers 24th, contain a dispatch dated Bristol, Tenn., 21st, which says: Officers from the front state that their forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville county. Between Evans station and Morristown the country has been cleared of the enemy. The Enquirer claims that the food prospects of Virginia are as favorable as could be desired, and from a comparison with the consumption of the past two years assumes that there will be in the counties of the State of Virginia within Confederate lines four hundred thousand cattle, five hundred thousand hogs, and five hundred and fifty thousand sheep. These resources are in the hands of the people and they are urged to contribute liberally. Notwithstanding the boast of large resources the Richmond market report is, bacon, \$3 25 per pound. The Enquirer, treating on the exchange of prisoners, argues that the whole question now in dispute between the Commissioners is the treatment of negroes. The Enquirer concludes that the law of Congress for delivering all negroes and their white officers captured in arms to the State authorities for trial under State laws was too wide in its language and covered matter that is not within the province of one nation to dictate to another, and argues that no nation has the right to dictate to another what troops such nation may or may not employ, but that the right of retribution for crimes committed still remains. The Enquirer also claims that the Federal government will not dare to send

negroes into the field, but will keep them to guard depots, and concludes as follows: Should they be sent into the field and be put in battle none would be taken prisoners. Our troops understand what to do in such cases. If any negroes have been captured during the war as soldiers in the enemy's ranks we have not heard of them. We don't think such a case has been reported; the law is therefore useless.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, 27.

An Orleans letter in the Herald contains later intelligence from New Mexico. A French division of troops has been outflanked, after leaving the city of Mexico on an expedition, and were retreating back to the city.

From Arkansas--Guerrillas--Straits of the Rebels-Union Cause gaining ground--Rebels Defeated.

CAIRO, 25.

Recent news from Arkansas is as follows: The advance of Gen. Fagan, commanding State troops, is reported at or near Tuih, Dallas county. Parson's brigade is at Elba, on Saline river, between Camden and Little Rock. Fagan, whose head quarters were at Camden, had ordered a concentration, doubtless with a view of a feint on Little Rock. Kirby Smith is reported at Washington, Hempstead county. These places are all on the Texas route, southwest of Little Rock. It is reported, and generally believed, that Gen. Polk was to be sent to supersede Holmes, who seems to be still in the State. There seems to be a sufficient quantity of corn, beef and pork in the rebel lines, but clothing supplies are almost entirely exhausted. Many have been compelled to cut up carpets to make dresses for the children. The troops were armed with double-barreled shot guns; a few of them have Colts' repeaters, but no sabers.

A band of 40 guerrillas fired into the ferry boat running between Memphis and Hopefield, on the 22nd, killing the Captain and wounding another man severely. They boarded the boat, which they scuttled and sunk. A force was sent in pursuit and succeeded in capturing six guerrillas and thirty or forty mules and horses. When the Perry left, gunboats were shelling the woods. Parties arrived from the interior counties of West Tennessee represent great destitution among the people of that region. In Haywood and Madison counties the best families couldn't afford any better meal than bread without butter and salt pork partly preserved in ashes. Forrest is levying contributions of provisions and forage on all farmers in the vicinity. The guerrillas, under Murray and Payne, who have been committing degradations on the people in counties adjoining Memphis, have, it is reported, gathered up all their forces and crossed the Big Hatchie.

The Little Rock Democrat of the 12th says: The city is improving in every respect; business is rapidly increasing in the State; the Union cause is gaining ground rapidly and steadily; secessionists are laying down their arms and prejudices; hundreds of volunteers are enrolling themselves in the ranks of the National defenders; betterspirits and healthier tone pervades among the people.

Col. Merrill, who was sent some days ago in pursuit of a rebel force in the South, sent in despatches last night that he met the enemy, six hundred strong, two miles beyond Princeton, killed 80,

wounded 18, took prisoners 3 commissioned officers and 25 privates. A federal foraging party, in rear of Merrill's advance, captured a hundred and forty-head of beef cattle, marked C. S. A. The rebels are all driven beyond Onachita. Merrill was within fourteen miles of Camden, and in pursuit.

Abolition of Slavery among the Indians.

WASHINGTON, 24.

As the terms of the President's emancipation amnesty proclamations do not, in words, include the Indian Territory, arrangements are being made by the Indian Bureau to adjust difficulties growing out of certain Indians having made common cause with the rebel government and to base a settlement on the principles asserted in these proclamations. Already the Creeks have negotiated a treaty with this government providing for the abolition of slavery among them as a condition of their being reinstated in the enjoyment of the benefits which they forfeited by their disloyalty. Similar treaties are contemplated with the Choctaws and Cherokees. The latter, through their own Council, have provided for freeing their slaves, but a stipulation to that effect is required in the new treaty.

Cotton acquired for Government Use.

FORT SMITH, 23.

Col. Williams, commanding at Rossville, Ark., has secured for government, baled and in process of gining, some two hundred bales of rebel cotton. He has within reach of his camp a hundred thousand bushel of corn and is gathering a thousand bushels per day.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, 26.

Navigation on the Mississippi is less interrupted. Gunboats are on a sharp lookout.

Advices from Texas state that General Washburne had started for Indianola and Lavacca and they are doubtless in our possession ere this. It is believed that San Antonio will soon be in our possession, where our troops would concentrate for the overthrow of the rebels under Magruder.

Veterans re-enlisting--Occupation of Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, 26.

It is said that the whole of General Kilpatrick's cavalry division has re-enlisted for the war. Most of the New England regiments have signified their intention to re-enlist. An agent of the government, Morton, who returned from the Army of the Potomac to-day states that three out of four Indiana regiments will re-enlist.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, 26.—Culpepper and vicinity is now occupied by a strong force of our infantry, with batteries.

Thanks of the Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, 26.

In accordance with instructions received from the Emperor, the Russian Minister had an audience with the President this morning for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the Imperial government for the kind reception of the vessels of the Russian Navy officers and crews in the United States; also for the assistance extended at San Francisco to the Russian corvette Novwick. The communication was cordially received and courteously acknowledged by the President.

THE DAILY VEDETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

THE DAILY VEDETTE.

We present to-day the first number of the *Daily Vedette*, and propose to continue it hereafter with regularity. The delay in issuing has been occasioned by not having received paper sufficient to insure regularity of issue. Our arrangements are such that we are in hopes that hereafter our paper will appear every morning. We propose to print the daily telegrams from the East and from the West, and also to give a faithful record of the proceedings of the Legislature of Utah, while in session, with such other local or foreign matter as will prove interesting to our readers.

As an advertising medium to merchants, tradesmen and others, the *Daily Vedette* offers inducements which we trust will ensure the patronage of the public.

The *Daily* will be entirely separate and distinct from the *Weekly*, and the latter will not be made up of matter published in the *Daily*.

The Legislature of Utah assembled in the State House, Great Salt Lake City, on the second Monday in December last. After permanently organizing, and the appointment of Standing Committees, both Houses adjourned over for the holidays, so that little business of importance has yet been done. During the recess the several committees have been preparing business for the action of the Houses, and from now till the final adjournment their action cannot but be of importance and interest to the people.

We have employed competent reporters, who, we have no doubt, will receive the usual courtesies and facilities extended to the press, and whose business it will be to faithfully note the action of the Legislature on the several subjects of interest which will engage the attention of the Council and House of Representatives.

Names of the Members and Officers of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, with the Standing Committees.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1863-4.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green River Counties: Daniel H. Welles, Albert Harrington, Wilford Woodruff, Daniel Spencer. Davis and Morgan Counties: Charles C. Rich. Weber and Box Elder Counties: Lorenzo Snow. Cache County: Ezra T. Benson. Utah and Wasatch Counties: L. E. Harrington, Aaron Johnson. Millard and Juab Counties: Amasa Lyman. Sanpete County: Orson Hyde. Iron and Beaver Counties: George A. Smith. Washington County: Erastus Snow.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

President, Daniel H. Welles. Secretary, Patrick Lynch. Assistant Secretary, Joshua Arthur. Sergeant-at-Arms, Preston Free. Messenger, William W. Cluff. Foreman, Samuel H. B. Smith. Chaplain, Joseph Young.

Standing Committees.

On Judiciary: Albert Carrington, L. E. Harrington, Geo. A. Smith, Orson Hyde.

On Claims and Appropriations: Wilford Woodruff, Aaron Johnson, Daniel Spencer.

On Petitions and Memorials: Geo. A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow, Amasa Lyman.

On Revenue: Orson Hyde, L. E. Harrington, Aaron Johnson.

On Elections: Ezra T. Benson, Daniel Spencer, Erastus Snow.

On Counties: Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, G. A. Smith.

On Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Canons: Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Aaron Johnson, Erastus Snow.

On Education: Lorenzo Snow, Albert Carrington, Orson Hyde, Amasa Lyman, Geo. A. Smith.

On Engrossing: Orson Hyde, Albert Carrington, Lorenzo Snow.

On Printing: Wilford Woodruff, Ezra T. Benson, L. E. Harrington.

On Agriculture, Trade and Manufacture: Wilford Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Daniel Spencer, A. Johnson, L. E. Harrington, C. C. Rich.

On Militia: Aaron Johnson, C. C. Rich, Ezra T. Benson, Geo. A. Smith.

On Incorporations: Lorenzo Snow, A. Carrington, Geo. A. Smith, C. C. Rich, Amasa Lyman.

On Library: Erastus Snow, Dan'l Spencer, Wilford Woodruff.

On Public Domain and School Lands: A. Carrington, Erastus Snow, Amasa Lyman, Orson Hyde.

On Penitentiary: Ezra T. Benson, L. E. Harrington, Charles C. Rich.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Great Salt Lake County: John Taylor, Albert P. Rockwood, Franklin D. Richards, Edwin D. Woolley, John V. Long, John Van Cott.

Tooele County: John Rowberry.

Davis and Morgan counties: Wm. Smith, John Stroker.

Weber county: Jefferson Hunt, Lorin Farr.

Box Elder county: Jonathan C. Wright.

Cache county: Peter Maughan, Wm. B. Preston.

Summit and Green River counties: Ira Eldredge.

Wasatch county: William M. Wall.

Utah county: Albert K. Thurber, David Cluff, Jr., Joseph E. Johnson.

Juab county: Samuel Pitchforth.

Sanpete county: John Patten, Reddick N. Allred.

Millard county: Thomas Callister.

Beaver county: Charles W. Wandell.

Iron county: Henry Lunt.

Washington county: Orson Pratt, sen.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker, John Taylor. Chief Clerk, Thos. Bullock. Assistant Clerk, Robert L. Campbell. Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. C. Staines. Messenger, John S. Gleason. Foreman, Orville F. Atwood. Chaplain, William W. Phelps.

Standing Committees.

On Judiciary: Lorin Farr, Jonathan C. Wright, John V. Long.

On Claims and Appropriations: Edwin D. Woolley, Albert K. Thurber, Albert P. Rockwood.

On Petitions and Memorials: Franklin D. Richards, Orson Pratt, Sen., Charles W. Wandell, David Cluff, Jr.

On Revenue: Albert K. Thurber, Peter Maughan, Samuel Pitchforth, John Stoker.

On Elections: Peter Maughan, W. R. Smith, Lorin Farr.

On Counties: Thomas Callister, John Van Cott, William M. Wall, Henry Lunt.

On Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Canons: Wm. B. Preston, John Rowberry, Reddick N. Allred.

On Education: Orson Pratt, Sen., Charles W. Wandell, Edwin D. Woolley.

On Engrossing: John V. Long, Franklin D. Richards, Henry Hunt, Charles W. Wandell.

On Printing: Joseph E. Johnson, Samuel Pitchforth, John Patten.

On Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures: Albert P. Rockwood, Peter Maughan, Reddick N. Allred, Joseph E. Johnson.

On Militia: Jefferson Hunt, Albert P. Rockwood, Franklin D. Richards, Thomas Callister.

On Incorporations: Ira Eldredge, John Patten, John Stoker.

On Library: Wm. R. Smith, Albert K. Thurber, Wm. M. Wall, David Cluff, Jr.

On Public Domain and School Lands: John Van Cott, Peter Maughan, John Rowberry, Ira Eldredge.

On Penitentiary: Jonathan C. Wright, Edwin D. Woolley, Wm. B. Preston, John V. Long.

Military.—The commission issued by Governor Stanford to Capt. Albert Brown, as Lieut. Colonel 2d Cavalry C. V., has been revoked by a special order of Governor Low, and a new commission as Major of the 2d Cavalry C. V., (vice Ed. McGarry, promoted to Lt. Colonel,) has issued in its stead.

Major P. Gallagher and Capt. David Black, 3d Inf. C. V., officers detailed as members of the General Court Martial convened at this post, arrived here, the former on the 3d and the latter on the 1st instant.

Arch Bishop Hughes died in New York City on the 2d instant.

Our promised dispatches from California have from some unaccountable reason failed to come through, but we are assured that hereafter we shall have them with regularity.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Messrs Walker Bros, Dry Goods dealers, J. B. Pearce, Dentist, and J. D. Bayliss, Eating House, G. S. L. City, to R. S. Riley's, Restaurant "A No. 1," and Ahu Simwerth's, Eating House, Camp Douglas.

Mr. L. W. A. Cole will hereafter furnish our subscribers with the *Weekly* and *Daily Vedette* in the city, and he is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for same. We bespeak for him a cordial reception by the people of Salt Lake City, and can assure them that they will meet with prompt attention at his hands.

Convicted.—One Captain Waller, who has been on trial lately before the District Court in Nevada for the murder of Richard Hodge, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced on Tuesday, Dec. 29th.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Saturday and Sunday's Dispatches Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, 29.

World's special: Not a little disappointment is felt at the failure to effect an exchange of prisoners. Gen. Butler telegraphed here that he was quite sanguine of completing the exchange. The whole matter now reverts to Generals Hitchcock and Meredith. The rebels still permit private donations of provisions to go to prisoners, but will receive nothing from Government in that line.

The Draft.

WASHINGTON, 29.

Times' special: The War Department has under consideration important regulations relating to the draft, which will shortly be made public. The quotas of the several States are being arranged so as to avoid difficulty in the future. Each State will be officially informed of the number of men it is expected to raise, and the time fixed for enforcement of the draft, which will not be later than the middle of January.

General News Items.

CHICAGO, 31, 10 a.m.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31st.—*Herald's* special Washington, 30th: this morning. E. Claybrook, of the 9th Va. (rebel) cavalry was granted an audience with the President for the purpose of making an important communication of a secret character.

Chief Justice Taney is thought to be somewhat better.

Forty Decrees of condemnation of rebel property, seized under the Confiscation Act have been issued here.

On account of the enormous amount of work to be previously done General McClellan's report cannot be issued for several weeks yet, as there are to be twenty maps engraved for it.

Time's special: Immediately on the re-assembling of Congress bills will be introduced in both Houses extending the time for payment of bounties to Veterans.

Measures will at once be adopted by our government which will compel the rebel authorities to recognize Gen. Butler's status as an officer of the U. S. Army. Until that is done, no propositions relative to exchanges made by the rebels will be recognized.

New complications are said to have arisen in relation to the removal of French tobacco from Richmond. It is believed here that the rebel government will refuse permission to French war vessels to ascend James river.

Letters received from officers of Gen. Bank's army, say that the amount of cotton held by planters in Texas which will soon be brought into market, is over three hundred thousand bales.

Fifty of Forest's guerrillas, including Col. Major and Chaplain were captured by Gen. Dodge's mounted infantry near Pulaski, Tenn., on the 25th. Three of them are in chains charged with the murder of Federal soldiers last summer. The skulls of the murdered men were placed as ornaments on the mantle piece in their rooms. Seven members of the 6th Ohio battery captured by the rebels near Tallahassee, were brutally murdered. They were tied to a tree, shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

Rebel Steamer Burned.

The North Carolina *Times* states that the British steamer G. O. Bigelow, which was captured by the U. S. steamer Fulton and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast, when she was caught and burned by the U. S. steamer. The health of this Department is good, weather mild and pleasant.

of the old woman bushes of
yester day
The children are said any
down South, that a
into the street and
half a dozen children

who Some
ice.
At into the
Inf. C.

at attention to business we hope to
Acknowledgment.
STUBBS & EBY.
Nov. 29, 1863.
L. City.
Our gratifying MINING DEEDS,
highly favor this office, and of Agents in this
City.

Give us a call, and see our pri-

Wheeler's Cavalry Routed.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 28.

Col. Long of the 4th Ohio cavalry, reports from Calhoun, Tenn., Dec. 28th, that the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Col. Siebert and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville at 10 o'clock this morning at Charlestow, on the south bank of the Hiawasee. The train escort had reached the encampment at Charlestow last night and Col. Siebert's skirmishers were hotly engaged with the enemy, they arriving before Col. Long was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved with the full force fit for duty in his camp at the time,—one hundred and fifty men—and crossed to Col. Siebert's support. The rebels shortly afterwards gave way, Col. Long pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right, he charged them with sabres, completely demolishing and scattering them in great confusion in every direction. Several of the enemy—number not known—were killed and wounded; 121 prisoners were captured, including five commissioned officers. The main rebel column fled and were pursued five miles on the Dalton road and when last seen were fleeing precipitately. Col. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded. An officer in command of a courier station at Cleveland also reports that he was attacked early this morning, the 28th, by a force of a hundred rebels. He drove them off. Signed:

GEO. H. THOMAS.

Success of Gen. Kelly---Suppression of the Proclamation.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., 9 p. m., Dec. 29.

Gen. Sullivan's column returned safely, bringing in a hundred prisoners, a hundred horses, equipments, &c. My different columns are now safely back. They captured, in all, over four hundred prisoners and a large quantity of property. My plans and orders have been promptly and faithfully executed, with but a single exception, and with but small loss on our part. Signed:

F. KELLY, Brig.-Gen.

Cumberland, Maryland—Gen. Kelly received information from Gen. Sullivan later, getting it from nine deserters, just from Shenandoah valley, that the rebel Gen. Early, with 9,000 men, is between New Market and Jackson. Gen. Roser also has 700 rebel troops. Gen. Imboden has 1,500 men. Great dissatisfaction exists among the rebels. The deserters heard of the President's proclamation with surprise and hastened to come in. They declare that if the proclamation could be distributed freely among the rebel troops, thousands would at once enter our lines. They say that the proclamation is kept from the men, although the officers have received it.

Disaffection in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, 28.

Nine soldiers were captured to-day between here and Harrison by Wheeler, who robs the country on a line of the road to Knoxville, tearing down Union flags and conscripting Unionists and picking up stragglers. The Unionists are much alarmed. Twenty-five deserters from Border counties came in yesterday. They report the Tennessee soldiers deserting in squads of twenty to thirty.

From Florida.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

A Richmond paper says: The salt works at West Bay Florida, have been totally destroyed by the Yankees and all the negroes carried off. The Yankees were at one time within 57 miles of Montana. It is stated that the Yankees, by entering the East Bay, cut off Capt. Robertson's company by their gunboats, so at the west end they had all their own

way. After shelling a while and producing a general scattering, the Yankees landed and took the negroes mentioned, smashed kettles and wagons, killed mules and caused a general destruction.

Light Breaking in on Richmond.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 23.

The North Carolina Times says that a \$5 gold piece sold at auction for \$150 in Confederate notes, at Danville, a few days ago. The same paper heartily endorses Lincoln's proclamation and advises the people of the State to accept it. Also copies and endorses a remarkable article from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following significant paragraph: "Slavery has stabbed itself to death; it has sinned against light, committed unpardonable sin and must die." The Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Progress are very severe in their criticism on Jeff Davis' message. They published President Lincoln's message and proclamation with favorable comments.

Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Official information is received at the Navy Department from Bermuda the 21st, in relation to the blockade, stating that the steamer Coquette has been among the blockade fleet off Wilmington, but could not get in. The steamer Ranger left on the 14th with a full cargo and returned, not having been into port. The report of the Flora having been run on a reef, and a hole knocked into her bottom, having been frightened by a British mail steamer, is confirmed. The following information is received of the capture of the steamer Charm, off Duboy sound, on the 16th; on the morning of the 15th she was observed bound out to sea. Chase was immediately given, and after a few shots she hove to. The Captain stated that he had had papers but had thrown them overboard. By his statement the cargo consisted of cotton, tobacco and rosin.

Rebels in favor of the Proclamation and Gen Butler.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31st.

The Tribune's dispatch from Washington, contains the following: Private advices from the lower counties of Maryland and counties of Virginia this side of the Rappahannock, state that the amnesty proclamation of the President was received with very general satisfaction there. That the time for such a proposition had arrived is believed.

Gen. Butler has written a statement from six rebel sergeants, confined at Point Lookout, affirming that prisoners are well fed and cared for. It is believed that a larger number than one thousand rebels would express the wish to take the oath but for the intermeddling of the more violent of their comrades. It is reported that the rebels called for three cheers for Gen. Butler on the occasion of the Gen's. recent visit to Point Lookout, and that man was at once knocked down by others who remembered Jeff Davis' proclamation on that subject.

Daniel Davis and Francis Darinsey, tried for recruiting men within the lines of the U. S. forces for the Confederate army, have been found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor at Fort Warren, near Boston, or such other prison as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of 15 years.

Inconsistency of Gov. Seymour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31st.

The Governor has removed the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and put in their places Messrs Murray and Bosworth, of New York, and Lewis, of Brooklyn. Gov. Seymour takes the ground that since their answer to charges made against them, there were good grounds for their removal, but he was unwilling to make any change during the excitement of last

season, but the last report made to him by the Commissioners about the riots in July is sectarian and partisan, and shows that the Commissioners have departed from the impartial and dispassionate position of public officers and lost their usefulness. The passage complained of is as follows: "Their violent proceedings had political design, motive and direction, and received sympathy and encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence. The intelligence that the Board of Police had been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur, immediately numbers of the force desired removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination, the fruit of the expected change. A large portion of the Force were of the same nationality, political and religious faith as the riotous mob."

WALKER BROS.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Now offer to the Public a complete

WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Of every description, and are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS.

Three mule teams to arrive from California, with a fine and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE

For early

SPRING TRADE.

djan5-tf

WANTED.

HAY AND WOOD, AT CAMP DOUGLAS,
BY WALKER BROS.

djan5-tf

DENTISTRY.

THOS. B. PEARCE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is now prepared to attend to the wants of those who favor him with a call. Teeth cleaned, fitted and extracted, or put in from one to a full set, and satisfaction given. Patronage respectfully solicited. Office a little south of the Post Office, Main street, Great Salt Lake City.

N. B.—Mrs. L. Pearce, Plain and Fancy Seamstress, solicits the patronage of the public. She may be found in the above place.

djan5-tf

RESTAURANT A NO. 1.

R. S. RILEY has fitted up neat and commodious apartments, north of the Sutler Store, where he will endeavor to accommodate all who wish

SINGLE MEALS OR BOARD BY THE WEEK.
No pains will be spared in making the Establishment what its name would indicate—"A NO. 1."

djan5-tf

BANNACK RESTAURANT & EATING HOUSE.

THE Citizens of G. S. L. City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, Situated on Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. By strict attention to business, and keeping a first class table, he confidently hopes to secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

Breakfast from half-past seven to nine; Dinner from half-past twelve to half-past two, and Supper from half-past five to seven o'clock.

decif JOSEPH D. BAYLISS, Proprietor

UNION RESTAURANT.

A HIU SIMWERTH takes this method of announcing to the public that he has opened a Restaurant, near the Bake-house, at Camp Douglas, where he will furnish

MEALS WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
to all who may favor him with a call, at

ALL HOURS,

from Reveille to Tattoo.

Meals, 50 cts.
Also has for sale PIES, DRESSED CHICKENS,
EGGS, etc.

dec23tf

THE DAILY VEDETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Blockade of Mexican Ports by the French.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

Information is received at the State Department to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commander-in-chief of the French Naval forces in the Pacific ocean, to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas, but through a spirit of liberality and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that American packets, which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco shall continue the privilege of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal, which they may need for the completion of the voyage, it being understood that these vessels shall not leave or receive any passengers at that port or any merchandise.

Extension of the Passport System.

NEW YORK, 26.

The rules regulating the new passport system have been extended to foreign vessels. This fact was communicated to the British Consul yesterday. The English bark, *Circassian*, was seized here yesterday, under suspicious circumstances, and many arrests were made. The ram *Dictator* was successfully launched this morning.

From the Red River.

NEW YORK, 26.

The *Era* says that matters at Natches remain quiet. The rebels are in large force in that vicinity, but have thus far refrained from attacking our intrenchments. At the mouth of Red River a large fleet of gunboats had been assembled, and as there is now a depth of nine feet of water on the bar at that place, probably we shall soon hear of these boats having ascended Red and Natches rivers, doing all the damage to the enemy in their power.

Change of Sentiment in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.

At the late Convention of the Free State men, called for the purpose of choosing unconditional men to a convention of Union men of slave States, to be held at Louisville, Ky., a delegation of colored men were admitted to seats in the convention, and the convention opened with prayer by a colored Minister. An adjourned meeting of the convention will be held on the 23rd, at which an effort will be made to have the convention held in New Orleans.

Chesapeake Pirates.

BOSTON, 26th.

Officers of the gunboat *Acacia* report that when they left Halifax, warrants were out for eight of the pirates of the Chesapeake, all of whom were in the city, and had been for several days, but it was doubtful if any arrests will be made, as the police were in the interest of the rebels, and the people bitterly opposed to such measures.

The Rebel Forrest.

MEMPHIS, 28.

After suffering a defeat at Summersville and Middleburg, the particulars of which have not been received, Forrest divided his forces, and a column, reported at 4,000, crossed Wolf river, near Lafayette, yesterday afternoon. They destroyed several small culverts, trestle works and the telegraph on the Memphis and Charleston road, between Moscow and Colliersville, and are now gone south. Grierson's cavalry and Morgan's brigade of infantry are after them and it is hoped will bring them to a stand at Coldwater. The bridge,

over which they crossed Wolf river, was not destroyed. Railroad repairs are going forward rapidly and will be completed to-morrow.

Health of Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, 30.

Chief Justice Taney, who has been dangerously ill for some days, is somewhat better to-day.

From Charleston.

WASHINGTON, 30.

A usually well posted correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from the fleet off Charleston, the 23d, says: I see by the papers that there's a good deal uneasiness manifested in the north because the Navy here is idle. He adds: If the people at the north only knew the reason why we are idle, they would stop grumbling. In due season they'll have a chance to rejoice over the doings of the Navy before the Charleston correspondents prophesies "that if every thing works according to our plans, now laid out, Charleston will be in possession of the Union forces within sixty days."

The Chesapeake affair--Official Report of Losses at the Battle of Chickamauga.

NEW YORK, 30.

A Washington special, says: Lord Lyons had a protracted interview with the Secretary of State to-day.

The Chesapeake affair is likely to prove a troublesome question.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* says: The official rebel loss at the battle of Chickamauga, is as follows: Twenty-two hundred and ninety-nine killed; forty-seven hundred and eighty dangerously wounded; ten thousand and five hundred slightly wounded; nineteen hundred and fifty missing.

States not to fill their quota in Slave States.

WASHINGTON, 30.

The War Department is understood to be opposed to the proposition made in the Senate to permit Governors of free States to fill their quotas, under the draft, in slave States.

Foreign opinions of Gen. Grant's Victories.

NEW YORK, 30.

The news of General Grant's victory is made the subject of various comments in the London journals. The *Morning Star* calls the battle the Waterloo of the South, and adds, that it is very doubtful whether the discomfited forces of that unlucky and unpopular commander, Bragg, can be induced to make another stand, and does not consider him the man to retrieve so terrible a disaster as that just instanced.

The *Times* styles Grant as the most active and successful commander whom the Federals possess, whose presence has turned the fortunes of the campaign, and attributes the failure of the rebel campaign not so much to the inefficiency of Bragg as the weakness of the Southern army, this having been the fatal disadvantage of the Confederates all through the war, and they probably suffer from it now more than ever. The morning *Herald*, the most bitter enemy of the North, is not without hope that the disaster to Bragg may not prove irretrievable, but adds: Friendly as we are to the Confederate cause, we are still prepared to look the very worst in the face, and that worst something far beyond anything that has yet befallen them. The *Examiner*, which has been strongly secessionist, says: That the defeat of Bragg is not decisive but nearer to decisive than any reverse of the war that has yet occurred.

Federal Cavalry in a Tight place--Effect of Good Strategy.

WASHINGTON, 29.

An expedition to co-operate with Gen. Averill, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one battery of 6 guns, and 400

cavalry, the force numbering 1,400 is under command of Col. Geo. D. Wells, the 34th Mass. infantry, has returned to Harper's Ferry, without the loss of a man, after penetrating to Harrisburg, where Averill had finished his work. As Wells had accomplished his diversion strictly, according to orders, he found himself confronted by 7 to 10,000 of Lee's forces, with Gen. Rosse's brigade and part of Stuart's cavalry in his rear, at Front Royal. By clever strategy of forced marches, he escaped the former and averted the latter forces, and reached his post with his men and munitions unharmed. So desperate, at one time, seemed the chances of the expedition that the rebels in Winchester offered bets that not a man would return. Rebel prisoners were safely brought off.

Rebel reports.

FORTESS MONROE, 29.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th inst., contains the following: Bristol, Dec. 23rd.—Our forces are still around Rutherford and Morristown. Cannonading was heard at the latter place Sunday. Longstreet was unable to follow up his advantage, in consequence of the large number of barefooted men in his command. Weather cold and the mountains are covered with snow. Gen. Morgan passed through Columbus, S. C., on the 24th.

There are 300 cases of small pox among the Yankee prisoners at Danville. The Confederate army in East Tennessee has gone into winter quarters.

Confidence of the Government in Sec. Chase. Enlistments Increasing.

NEW YORK, 30.

Specials are barren of news. *Herald*'s dispatches: Maj. Mulford, flag-of-truce officer between Fortress Monroe and City Point, arrived here this p. m., by special train from Annapolis, with important dispatches for Government.

In his annual report Secretary Chase asked Congress to repeal the provision directing him to make a loan for ten and forty years, and empower him, instead, to negotiate necessary loans on whatever terms he may in his discretion deem best for the public interest. This authority will undoubtedly be given, and the Secretary will have power to issue \$300,000,000 more of the popular five-twenty loan. Should subscriptions to this loan continue to come in faster than needed by the Department, it is understood that permission will be given to agents to receive subscriptions, payable in installments as the amount shall be required, five per cent only to be deposited as guaranty, thus saving to Government a large amount of interest.

Since Congress has refused to pay exorbitant bounty, the expected enlistments are much increasing, and hundreds are arriving here daily. Those who were waiting for an increase of bounty are now coming forward, and in a few weeks, at the present rate, nearly all of the army of the Potomac will have re-enlisted for the war.

Mexican Affairs.

ST. JOHNS, Dec. 30.

The following is received via Galway and not through our regular agent: The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that the Arch-Duke Maximilian considers recognition by the Washington government of the new Mexican monarchy as indispensable to his acceptance of the Throne. The proposal was formally made by the French government to President Lincoln's Cabinet. A dispatch from Washington in reply, was to the effect that the American Republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy established at their very doors. It is supposed that the Arch-Duke will abandon the idea of accepting the Throne of Mexico.

tion of the old woman usheis of
esterday
The children are said any
a place down South, that a is
eadly goes into the street and
the faces of half a dozen children
she finds her own.

at attention to business we hope to

Ackable favor.

schoff E. Nov. 20, 1863.

L. City

Our gratk MINING DEEDS,

highly flavor this office, and of Agent in Great

City.

Give us a call, and see our pri-

DAILY VEDETE.

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1864.

INO 2

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SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETE.

Sunday and Monday's Dispatches.

Safe Return of Capt. Fiske.

Arrival of Col. Hatch at Mem-
phis.

Report of Capt. Fiske.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 31.

Capt. Fiske, who made two successful
land trips to the Idaho gold mines,
has a report to the St. Paul Historical
Society, which shows that the route via
St. Paul, Fort Abercrombie and Fort Bent
is 321 miles shorter than the route via
Omaha and Fort Atkinson, and is better
plied with water, wood and grass in
summer, is more healthful and safe and has
no snow in the winter. He returned via
the Lake and Omaha. He reports that
the hundred miles of the route was one
of a barren desert, producing only sage
brush and alkali water, and that all along
the route are graves of emigrants and the
bones of their animals. He also re-
ports the expense of outfit much cheaper
on this route than by Omaha. He sug-
gests the opening of a wagon road via Big
Blue Lake to the Missouri river; thence
along the 45th parallel to the Yellow Stone
river, which would shorten the distance
from the Bannack City gold mines.

From Memphis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31st.

Memphis dates of the 30th:—Col. Hatch,
who was severely wounded in a fight near
Lafayette a short time ago arrived at
Memphis on the 18th. The papers contain
an account of the recent fight with Forest
Passenger who came up, says he left
Lafayette Sunday night, at which time
he was on the way toward Mount
Pleasant, and supposed that he is trying
to reach Holly Springs. The rebels burn-
ed the water tanks at Lafayette and cut
the telegraph wire, but the damage has
been repaired.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The President receives Colored Men.

Enforcement of the Order Prohibiting En-
listments.

Arrival of Captives.

Another Raid on Foot.

Army Correspondents—Camp followers
Cannot Escape the Draft.

Large Fires—Great Loss of Property.

Severe Snow Storms.

Prospects of a Restoration of
Louisiana to the Union.

King and Heenan in Limbo.

Then and Now.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2d.

To-day's *Chronicle* says: Years ago,
had a colored man presented himself at
the White House at the President's Levee,
seeking an introduction to the Chief Mag-
istrate of the Nation, he would have been,
in all probability, roughly handled for his
impudence. Yesterday four colored men,
of genteel exterior, and with the manners
of gentlemen, joined in the throng that
crowded the Executive Mansion, and were
presented to the President of the United
States.

Colored Celebration.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1st.

The colored inhabitants of Norfolk and
vicinity, celebrated to-day, the first anni-
versary of their freedom, under the Pres-
ident's proclamation of a year ago. Four
regiments of colored troops, under com-
mand of Brig. Gen. Wild, took part in the
exercise. There were present, as invited
guests, Genls. Butler, Barnes, Getty, Ledge
and Hickman, with their staffs.

General News Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2d.

A number of colored men, belonging to
this District, on their way to New York
to be used as substitutes there, were
taken off the steamship Baltimore, at
Georgetown, yesterday, by a Government
agent, under a recent order prohibiting
enlistments in this District for other
places.

Among the first persons to pay respects
to the President, were Secretary Seward
and the French Minister. The gunboat
Commodore Reed, arrived yesterday at
Alexandria, bringing up two Lieutenants
and five Privates of the rebel army, with
several ladies who were captured while
attempting to cross the Potomac.

There are indications that Gen. Early
contemplates a movement or raid towards
Winchester, and perhaps beyond that
town.

Orders have been issued from the army
of the Potomac prohibiting the newspaper
correspondents connected therewith
from publishing or causing to be published
the number or designation of the reg-
iments re-enlisting in the army or leaving
the same. Another order from Provost

Marshal Patrick, requires correct enlist-
ments made of civilians or army follow-
ers, excepting actual residents within the
limits of their respective corps. This is
designed to reach those who have sought
refuge in the army to escape the draft.

Extensive Fire—The Weather—Prospects of
a State Election in Louisiana.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2d.

The extensive tobacco factory of Mep-
ham Bros., at St. Louis, was destroyed by
fire Thursday, with a large quantity of
tobacco prepared for the market. Loss,
one hundred thousand dollars; insured for
sixty-eight thousand.

The heaviest and most extended snow
storm known in this section of country for
years, commenced Wednesday night and
continued till yesterday morning. Dis-
patches represent it very severe as far
south as Springfield, north, to Green Bay,
west, into Iowa. Heavy drifts have com-
pletely blockaded all the railroads, and no
trains have arrived here since Thursday
morning. The telegraph is also working
badly. We are, in consequence, deprived
of the usual quantity of news.

Preparations for a State election in
Louisiana are going actively forward. A
late *Era* says: The friends of the Free
State movement are coming forward very
actively to register their names as voters
under the call of the Governor. They not
only go forward themselves but urge their
friends to do so. Meetings are held and
discussions had almost nightly, by means
of which the people are moving. All this
work is done quietly but publicly, and
already between three and four thousand
have put down their names as voters.
Every day adds to their number. It is
probable that by the middle of January
there will be eight to nine thousand names
registered, or the maximum of the legal
voters of the city. When most populous,
under the old system of registry, there
were fourteen thousand names entered
during the progress of seven or eight
years, yet we do not recollect but one
election under that law at which more
than 10,000 votes were polled. Referring
to the President's late Proclamation, the
Era, says: Under this Proclamation an
election can be called when the number of
qualified voters are registered equal to
one-tenth of the vote of 1860. The vote
of Louisiana in '60 was about 45,000, so
that when 4,500 are registered we shall
be entitled to an election. This certainly
must inspire every Free State man with
hope and joy. It assures us of a victory;
it promises a speedy restoration of our
State under a new Constitution, or at any
rate with the old Constitution stripped of
the hideous institution of Slavery.

Dispatches from Louisville and St. Louis
represent that in consequence of the snow
storm, all the railroads leaving from the
latter city, are blockaded. Teams and
pedestrians have crossed, on ice, the
Mississippi. Large numbers of cattle and
hogs have been frozen to death on snow-
bound trains on the Northern Missouri
road.

Severe Weather in the East.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3d.

A severe snow storm has been raging
here since Thursday night; wind blowing
a gale from the West; water in the lower
part of the city is higher than has been
known for years. Two hundred feet of
the Niagara Falls road, near the city has
been washed away. No trains have left